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THREE KNIVES CUTTING

Technical Field

The invention relates to a process and a device for producing the contour of a planiform piece, intended, in particular, for the interior fittings of
5 motor vehicles.

Background

The expression "planiform piece" is to be taken as meaning a piece the thickness is very considerably less than the other dimensions, said piece not necessarily being flat but possibly having inwardly and /or outwardly facing
10 deformations.

Although more particularly provided for pieces intended for the interior trim of the bodywork of motor vehicles passenger compartments such as, for example, door panels, cabinet-work or dashboards, the invention can be used in any other field.

15 At the present time, when it is wished to obtain a piece the contour of which has apices of a particular profile, in particular rounded, use is made of knives corresponding to each of the sides of the piece and all or part of the apices located at each end of the side cut. The knives are actuated simultaneously, in a direction substantially orthogonal to each of the sides.
20 When they are in contact with the piece, their lateral ends are contiguous and in contact, two by two, in the area of a point located along the profile of the apices.

25 A first drawback of this process is that leads to marking, or even incorrect cutting of the part, owing to unsatisfactory cut joins in the area of the point of contact of the knives. Furthermore, when the knives approach on either side, one observes, at the apices, a pushing back of the parts of the piece to be cut, which can be prejudicial to the definition of the contour and to the cut.

Summary Of Invention

30 The object of the present invention is to provide a process and device for producing a contour of a planiform piece, in particular intended for the interior fittings of motor vehicles, that remedy the aforementioned drawbacks and make

it possible to improve the aesthetic appearance of said contour by improving the cut and, consequently, reducing the visibility of the joins.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a process and a device for producing a contour of a planiform piece intended, in particular, for 5 the interior fittings of motor vehicles, that make it possible to prevent the pushing back of the parts of the piece to be cut.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will emerge from the following description which is provided solely by way of illustration and is not intended to limit same.

10 The invention relates, firstly, to a process for producing a contour of a planiform piece, intended, in particular, for the internal trim of motor vehicles, in which said piece is cut to define at least an apex of said contour, having a given profile P, and a side, or so-called first side, of said contour extending from said apex, characterised by the fact that there are carried out sequentially:

15 - on one hand, cutting of said piece to produce simultaneously at least said apex, according to said profile P, and to cut said first side over a portion, referred to as a fraction F, of its length extending from said apex, or so-called extended cutting operation,

20 - on the other hand, at least another operation of cutting said piece to produce said first side, including at least a portion at least of said fraction F, or so-called lateral cutting operation,

- or vice versa.

The invention also relates to a device for producing a contour of a planiform piece, intended, in particular, for the interior trim of motor vehicles, 25 including means for cutting said piece, suitable for defining at least an apex of said contour, having a given profile P, and a side, or so-called first side, of said contour extending from said apex, characterised by the fact that said cutting means include at least:

30 - first means for cutting said piece, capable of permitting the simultaneous production of at least said apex, according to said profile P, and of said first side on a part, referred to as fraction F, of its length, extending from said apex,

- second means for cutting said piece, capable of permitting the

production of said first side including at least one part at least of fraction F,

- said first and second cutting means functioning sequentially one after the other, or vice versa.

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Brief Description Of Drawings

The invention will be more readily understood from a study of the following description, accompanied by the annexed drawings which form an integral part thereof and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a top view or a part of a contour example obtained according to the 10 process of the invention; and

Figs. 2 to 4 are top views, in different configurations, of an exemplary embodiment of the device according to the invention enabling the contour shown in preceding Fig. 1 to be obtained.

Detailed Description of Invention

15 The invention relates firstly to a process for producing a contour of a planiform piece intended, in particular, for the interior trim of motor vehicles.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, according to the process of the invention, said piece 1 is cut to define at least an apex 2 of said contour 3, having a given profile P and a side 4, or so-called first side, of said contour 3 extending from 20 said apex 2.

This is, for example, a rounded profile, in particular a quadrant-shaped profile, connecting two sides that are substantially rectilinear, at least partially from said apex. However, other profiles can be contemplated.

As illustrated in figs. 2 to 4, according to the invention, there are carried 25 out sequentially, on one hand, cutting of said piece 1 to produce simultaneously at least said apex 2, according to profile P, and to cut said first side 4 on one part, referred to as fraction F, of its length, extending from said apex 2. This operation, referred to hereinafter as "extended cutting of apex 2", is carried out, for example, in a first direction 5.

30 Furthermore, at least another operation of cutting said piece 1 is carried out to produce said first side 4 including at least one part at least of said fraction

F. This operation, referred to hereinafter as the "first lateral cutting operation", is carried out, for example, in a second direction 6, other than said first direction.

Thus, according to the invention, the effects of the cutting operations overlap in the area of fraction F, which makes it possible to enhance the 5 aesthetic appearance of the join.

In the event of the presence of another side 7, or so-called second side, of contour 3 extending from said apex 2, in particular in a direction other than that of said first side 4, said second side can be produced simultaneously, at the time of said extended cutting operation, on a part called F' of its length, 10 extending from said apex.

Additional cutting is then effected, at another time, of said piece 1 to produce said second side 7 at least in the area of a part of said fraction F'. This 15 operation, referred to as the "second lateral cutting operation", is carried out, for example, in a third direction 8, other than said first and said second directions 5, 6.

According to one particular embodiment, at the time of said first and second lateral cutting operations, said piece 1 is cut out over the entire length of said fractions F, F'.

As more particularly illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, said first and second 20 lateral cutting operations can be effected simultaneously, before said extended cutting of apex 2.

This being the case, according to other forms of embodiment, it is possible, on the contrary, to begin with said extended cutting of apex 2.

Furthermore, as described in greater detail elsewhere, said contour 3 25 can be produced on one part only of the thickness of said piece 1.

In the case of a polygonal piece, in particular a rectangular one, all or part of the apices can be produced by effecting for each of the desired apices said extended cutting operation. A side located between two apices thus obtained is produced, for example, by said first lateral cutting of one of the two 30 apices and by said second lateral cutting of the other of said apices, carried out simultaneously.

The invention also relates to a device for producing a contour of a planiform piece, in particular for implementing the process described above.

It includes means for cutting said piece 1, capable of defining at least one apex 2 of said contour 3, having a given profile P, and a side 4, or so-called first side, of said contour 3, extending from said apex 2.

Said cutting means include at least:

5 - first means 9 for cutting said piece, capable of permitting the simultaneous production of at least said apex 2, according to said profile P, and of said first side 4 on a part, referred to as fraction F, of its length, extending from said apex 2, as well as second means 10 for cutting said piece 1, capable of permitting the production of said first side 4 including at least a part of said 10 fraction F.

Said first and second cutting means 9, 10 function sequentially one after the other, or vice versa.

Said first cutting means 9 can be capable of permitting the simultaneous production, furthermore, of another side 7, or so-called second side of contour 15 3, extending from said apex 2, over a part referred to as fraction F', of its length, extending from said apex 2.

Said cutting means then include third means 11 for cutting piece 1, capable of permitting the production of said second side 7 including at least a part of said fraction F', said first cutting means 9 and said third cutting means 20 11 functioning sequentially one after the other, or vice versa.

Said second and third cutting means 10, 11 are designed to be capable of producing said first and second sides 4, 7, for example, over the entire length of their fraction F, F', at least. They are further designed to be capable of being, in particular, actuated simultaneously, for example after said first cutting means 25 9.

Said first, second and third cutting means 9, 10, 11 are mobile, in particular, in a first, second and third direction, 5, 6, 8, that are different from one another.

Said first cutting means 9 are constituted, in particular, by a knife 12, or 30 so-called first knife, provided with a cutting portion 13, having a continuous cutting edge 13 formed of three parts, a first central part 13a, capable of permitting the formation of apex 2 according to profile P, and a second and a third part, 13b, 13c, extending on either side said central part 13a, capable of

permitting, respectively, the formation of fractions F and F'.

Said second and third cutting means 10, 11, are each constituted by a knife, 14, 15, referred to respectively as second and third knives, having a cutting edge 16, 17, capable of permitting the formation, respectively, of said 5 first and second sides at least in the area of a part of said fractions F, F', respectively.

Said cutting means can, furthermore, include, as appropriate, a support 18, capable of receiving said piece 1, so that the latter can be sandwiched at least over a part of its thickness, between said support 18 and said first, second 10 and third cutting means 9, 10, 11.

Said support 18 will be constituted, for example, by the mould in which said piece 1 has been formed, with the parts to be cut off said piece 1 projecting from said mould. This will involve, in particular, the punch of said mould.

15 As illustrated in Fig. 2, said support 18 has, for example, a contour including at least a first part 19a having a profile that is substantially identical, or even identical, with that of cutting edge 13 of the first knife 12, and a second and third part 19b, 19c, located on either side of said first part 19a of the contour of the support in the prolongation thereof. Said second and third parts 20 of the contour of the support have a profile that is substantially identical, or even identical, respectively, with that of the cutting edges of said second and third knives 14, 15.

Said first and second parts 19a, 19b overlap in the area of a first zone A, capable of permitting the formation of fraction F. Said first and third parts of the 25 contour of support 19a, 19c overlap in the area of a second zone A' capable of permitting the formation of fraction F'.

Said first, second and third knives 12, 14, 15 are mobile between two positions in relation to said support 18, namely, for example, a first retracted position in which the cutting edges 13, 16, 17 of said first, second and third 30 knives are contiguous and in the prolongation of one another, respectively facing said first, second and third parts 19a, 19b, 19c of the contour of the support.

The spacing between support 18 and the first, second and third knives

12, 14, 15 is not constant and will depend on profile P of the apex. However, it is to be noted that the panel to be cut is held satisfactorily during sequential cutting, the panel being entirely held between the cutting means, this preventing the pushing back of the parts to be cut out.

5 In their second position, said first, second and third knives 12, 14, 15 are in contact with said support 18, with said first knife 12 coming to bear, in a first configuration illustrated in Fig. 4, against the first part 19a of the contour of the support and said second and third knives 14, 15 coming to bear, in a second configuration illustrated in Fig. 3, against said second and third parts 19b, 19c 10 of the contour of the support.

In the case, mentioned earlier, of a piece 1 having a contour 3 with an apex 2 in the form of a quadrant extended by substantially rectilinear first and second sides 4, 7, support 18 will then have, in particular, an identical contour 19. As to first knife 12, its cutting edge will have a first part 13a in the shape of 15 a quadrant extended by a second and a third part, 13b, 13c, with the dimensions of fractions F and F'. Said first knife 12 is mobile, in particular, along the axis of symmetry of said quadrant.

In retracted position, the centre of the quadrant defining the contour of support 18 and the centre of the quadrant defining the first part 13a of the 20 cutting edge of first knife 12, both having a radius "R", are offset by a distance "d" in order to enable said first knife 12 to be brought to bear against said support 18 in the area of said first, second and third parts 13a, 13b, 13c of its contour. Said second and third knives 14, 15 can, as applicable, permit the production of said first and second sides 4, 7 over their entire length. They are 25 mobile, substantially, along the perpendicular to said sides.

As mentioned earlier, said cutting means can cut piece 1 only over a part of its thickness. In particular, when the latter is constituted by a layer of support material lined with a cladding sheet, the first, second and third knives 12, 14, 15 can be positioned between said support and said cladding sheet before cutting 30 so as to cut only said support.

Other forms of embodiment, within the grasp of a person skilled in the art, could, of course, have been developed without thereby departing from the scope of the invention.